

THE ADVERTISING RATES
OF
THE HERALD
ARE VERY LOW AND WILL
BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
WE DO JOB WORK
OF
EVERY STYLE AND KIND!

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE.

Governor—J. Proctor Knott.
Lieutenant Governor—Jas. R. Hindman.
Secretary of State—Jas. A. McKenzie.
Assistant Sec'y of State—H. M. McCallister.
Private Secretary to Governor—C. E. Egbert.
Attorney General—P. W. Hardin.
Auditor—Payette Hewitt.
Assistant Auditor—Charles S. Green.
Treasurer—James W. Talbot.
Clerk—James B. Hawkins.
Supt. Pub. Instruction—Jos. D. Pickett.
Clerks—E. C. Went and E. D. Pickett.
Register Land Office—George M. Adams.
Deputies—T. H. Corbett, J. M. McCallister.
Insur. com. Commissioner—L. C. Norman.
Deputy Com.—Virgil Hewitt.
Clerks—J. A. Coons and H. F. Duncan.
Adjutant General—J. H. Castleman.
Clerk—Wickliff Chapman.
Supt. Arsenal—W. G. Thompson.
Com. Ag. War and Statistics—J. F. Davis.
State Librarian—Mrs. Virginia Hanson.
Clerk—Walker Peters.
Inspector of Mines—C. J. Norwood.
Public Printer—Bender-John L. Woods.
Penitentiary Warden—Jerry South.
Deputy Warden—George Taylor.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice, Thomas H. Hines; Judges,
Thomas H. Hines, W. S. Pryor, J. H. Lewis,
W. H. Holt; Reporter, John Redman; Clerk
of Appeals, Thomas J. Henry; Deputy
Clerk, Sam. M. Gales; Deputy Clerk
Superior Court, Thomas G. Moore; Sergeant,
G. A. Robertson; Tipstaff, James McCallister.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Presiding Judge, A. E. Richards; Judge,
James H. Bowden, A. E. Richards, J. Q.
Ward, Sergeant, John M. Elliott; Tipstaff,
John Stuart.
Railroad Commissioners—J. P. Thompson,
A. R. Boone, J. D. Young.

CORRECTIONAL.

Commissioner—Hon. James B. Beck and Hon.
J. C. H. Blackburn.
Representative, Fourth District—Hon. T.
A. Robertson.

STATE LEGISLATURE—8th DISTRICT.

Senator—Hon. Sam. E. Hill.
Representative, Ohio County—Hon. Jesse
S. Williams.

COUNTY.

Greene County.

Hon. Lucius P. Little, Judge, Owensboro.
Hon. Joseph Cox, Attorney, Owensboro.
J. J. Bean, Justice, Hartford.
Charles Hardwick, Clerk, Hartford.
Jas. P. Barrett, Master Com'r., Hartford.
R. F. Hooper, Sheriff, Hartford.
Deputies—L. P. Leary, McHenry, J. P.
Gimre, Fordville; P. E. Hocker, Beaver
Dam.

County Courts.

Court convenes fourth Mondays in May
and November and continues four weeks
each term.

County Courts.

C. W. Massie, Judge, Hartford.
J. T. Smith, Clerk, Hartford.
H. M. Kinsolving, Attorney, Hartford.
Court convenes on the first Monday in
every month.

Quarterly Courts.

Begin on the third Mondays in January,
April, July and October.

Court of Claims.

Begin on the first Mondays in January
and October.

Other County Officers.

E. P. Barrett, Sheriff, Hartford.
John W. Mosley, Assessor, Whitesville.
F. L. Felix, County School Supt., Hartford.

Police Courts.

HARTFORD—J. S. Green, Judge; G. W.
Binger, Marshal. Courts held second Satur-
day in March, June, September and December.
BEAVER DAM—R. F. Yewell, Judge; Wm.
H. Blankenship, Marshal. Courts held first
Saturday in January, April, July and Oct.

CROWNELL—N. C. Daniel, Judge; H. P.

Wise, Marshal. Courts held third Satur-
day in January, April, July and October.

ROCKPORT—T. Robertson, Judge; no Mar-
shal. Courts held first Thursday in Janu-
ary, April, July and October.

ROSEINE—J. J. Layton, Judge; D. L. Bal-
win, Marshal. Courts held first Saturday
in January, April, July and October.

Justices Courts.

FORDVILLE—J. J. Harder, March 4, June
5, September 2, December 2. Joseph Miller,
March 6, June 5, September 4, December 4.

BEAVER DAM—C. L. Fields, March 8, June
8, September 8, December 8. J. McKindley,
March 2, June 2, September 1, December 6.

HARTFORD—R. A. Stevens, March 9, June
9, September 9, December 9. J. D. Byers,
March 13, June 13, September 11, December 11.

ROCKPORT—R. Duncan, March 20, June
20, September 18, December 18. J. B. Rowe,
March 11, June 11, September 14, December 14.

CROWNELL—J. P. Morton, March 16, June
16, September 16, December 16. L. Arbuckle,
March 18, June 18, September 21, December 21.

ROSEINE—W. M. Anstry, March 19, June
19, September 19, December 19. A. A. All, March
23, June 23, September 27, December 23.

Constables.

FORDVILLE—J. W. Payne, P. O. Fordville.
BEAVER DAM—George H. Latham.
ROCKPORT—George M. Latham.
ROSEINE—W. L. Miller, P. O. Horse Branch.
CROWNELL—G. W. Martin, P. O. Crownell.

CHURCH.

BAPTIST—Services second Saturday and
Sunday of each month; Rev. J. S. Coleman,
pastor.

M. E. Church, South—Services third and
fourth Sundays in each month. Rev. F. A.
Edwards, pastor.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN—Services
second and fourth Sundays and Sunday
nights in each month. No pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (colored)—Services
every Sunday morning and night. Sabbath
School at 9 A. M. Rev. B. J. Ward, pastor.

ALPHA BAPTIST (colored)—First and third
Sundays at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday
School at 9 o'clock. A. M. Rev. C. H. Dow-
ell, pastor.

RICHEY'S PILLS.

THEY ARE GUARANTEED!

Princeton, Ky., Oct. 20, 1885.
To the Editor of the Herald:

Please tell your readers that RICH-
EY'S PILLS are guaranteed to give
perfect satisfaction in the treatment of
biliousness, costiveness, headache, tor-
pid liver, chills, etc. They are purely
vegetable and nicely sugar-coated, and
cost only 25c per box. I strictly en-
join upon druggists to refund money in
all cases when they fail to give com-
plete satisfaction. Everyone who gets a
box, therefore, is requested, if not thor-
oughly satisfied, to go back and report
and get their money back.

T. E. RICHEY.

RICHEY'S PILLS are sold on in-
currence by Thomas & Kinley, Hart-
ford, Kentucky.

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. XII.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, MARCH 24, 1886.

NO. 12.

OUR PANTS ARE SELLING AS THEY NEVER SOLD BEFORE! COMPETITION THIS SEASON

Has brought pants prominently forward, and by comparison our stock was so superior as to make up, fit and lowness in price that our sales are greater than they ever have been at this time of year. **PANTS FROM ONE DOLLAR TO EIGHT DOLLARS!** Our Boss Pants, however, is our "all-wool" at \$2.50. We guarantee this pant not to rip nor lose a button. Heavy OVERCOATS selling at your own price. Everything else REMARKABLY low.

DEPPEN'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, LOUISVILLE.

THOUGHTS OF HOME.

BY T. C. HARRISON.

We often stray to distant lands
Where faces new we greet;
We hear the sounds of footsteps strange,
And voices low and sweet.
It matters little where we rest,
Or where we chance to roam;
To us, like angels' visits, come
The sacred thoughts of home.
We see the faces loved of yore,
We seem to hear the tread
Of baby feet that lie at rest
Among the flowers dead.
The touch of hand that molder now
Beneath the azure dome—
The smiles, the voices of the past,
Come back with thoughts of home.
We oft recall the aged pair
Who for our coming wait,
And see the sparkling eyes that peep
Above the garden gate.
The wildest storm that feels the wind,
The surges tipped with foam
Break for awhile, but can not drown
The child's thoughts of home.
The rose we call in lower field
Dies with the falling day;
The friendships of this busy world
How soon they pass away!
But love is true the wide world over,
No matter where we roam;
It lights the holy fires that burn
Upon the hearth of home.
The sweet in peaceful hours to see
The home of long ago,
When baby feet across the green
Ran joyous to and fro,
And when from mother's lips we heard
The tale of elf and gnome,
And all our world and all our joys
Were anchored fast to home!
Dear-blessed home! sweet thoughts of thee
Keep bright my childhood's past;
The golden links in Memory's chain
To thee still bind me fast;
And when my crossed hands lie at rest
Beneath the starry dome,
May those who seek me find me near
The sacred courts of home.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

What Alcohol Costs the Country—Some
Startling Figures, &c.

BY GEO. C. WEDDING, OF THE HART-
FORD BAR.

ARTICLE IV.

In a single article it would be impos-
sible to give all the statistics bearing on
the temperance question, therefore I
shall endeavor to group together all the
most important startling figures on the
subject. In the fiscal year ending
June 30th, 1882, 600,000,000 gallons of
spirits were made, and imported into
the United States. (I mean to include
wine and beer by "spirits.") This
was about one thousand million
dollars! What a sum to be expended,
and not a cent's worth of anything re-
ceived in return! To be more specific
I will tabulate the figures:

Spirits.....60,000,000 gallons.
Wines.....19,000,000 "
Beer.....522,000,000 "
Total.....607,000,000 "

By careful calculation it has been
shown that this would fill a canal 10
feet deep, 20 feet wide and 76 miles
long! While this looks incredibly
still the figures show it to be true.
Take this as the average annual quan-
tity drunk, and putting the cost to the
drink at \$10 a gallon for whiskey, \$3 for
the wine and 50 cents for beer, and the
cost to the drinkers would be \$916,000,
000! Let me tell you in the language
and figures of Mr. W. A. Peffer, of
Kansas, what this vast amount would
do if properly expended. "With that
amount of money a \$1,000 house could
be built for every mechanic in the
land! At \$20,000 to the mile it would
build 45,000 miles of railroad. At \$5,
000 each, it would build 616,000 school
houses. At \$250,000 apiece, it would
pay for 3,664 steamships. At \$25 an
acre, it would purchase 336,400 farms
of 100 acres each. It would pay a
yearly salary of \$200 to each of 200
teachers for nearly 28 years." Nor is
this all. "It would feed and clothe all
the children under five years of age in
the United States, for two years, allow-
ing \$1 per week for each of 10,000,000
of children. It would pay for all the
property, of every kind, in Kansas in
1882, and leave enough to pay half of
the bonded debt of the United States!"
It will not do to say that I have se-
lected the year 1882 on account of the
extraordinary amount of spirits pro-
duced in that year, for Com'r. Baum
says, "The quantity of spirits produced
during the fiscal year ending June 30th
1879, was 71,802,621 gallons." While in
the year I have selected there were
produced of spirits (not including wines,
beer &c.) only 60,000,000 gallons. The

statistics show that in this year (1879)

there was spent for liquors of all kinds
\$1,487,000,000. Add to this the cost of
crimes, prisons and litigation growing
out of the use of this vast ocean of li-
quor which will aggregate \$300,000,000,
and we have the enormous sum of one
billion five hundred and seventy mil-
lions. In that year 140,000 licensed
drinking shops threw open their por-
tals to the drinking public, where 5,
000,000 drinkers entered and drank
ruin to themselves, and poverty and
want to their families. During the
same year there were 200,000 more per-
sons engaged in the liquor business
than there were in preaching the Gos-
pel and school teaching. The cost of
living was \$905,000,000, and this in-
cludes all the staple articles or neces-
saries of life. It will be seen from these
figures that the cost of liquor exceeds
that of the necessities of life—\$682,000.
It is said that figures will not lie, and
if that be true, as startling as these
statements are, they are true. When
we look around and behold the hellish
blight whiskey has wrought, their cor-
rectness is too apparent.

From the effects of strong drink 100,
000 persons are annually sent to pris-
ons, 150,000 are sent with the curse of
the Almighty upon them, to a drunk-
ard's grave, and near 300,000 children
are reduced to want. Millions of bush-
els of grain are destroyed to produce
this curse of the human race, grain too,
that should have been converted into
bread to feed the poor and destitute of
the land. There are in the United
States about 50,000,000 of people; there
are about 100,000 bar-rooms. Now by
division we find that this gives a drink-
ing place to every 500 inhabitants, in-
cluding men, women and children.
(These figures are not precisely but ap-
proximately correct, as I give round
numbers for convenience.) If half our
men do not drink what floods are
swallowed by those who do drink!
The important facts that historically
and legitimately belong to the whiskey
traffic, and which are not, and cannot
be tabulated, are almost paralyzing.

There are in the United States 6,000
distilleries, more than destroying an-
nually over 13,000,000 bushels of corn
alone, employing an army of workmen,
in number large enough to take Cuba by
storm, and subjugate all the South
American Republics in three months.
But I must leave this branch of the
subject with the figures given, while I
mean to be correct in the main.

The day has come that this rum, or
whiskey power in this great country of
ours must be crushed out, or a pall of
gloom will, ere another decade shall
have passed away, hang over this land
so black as to blind, and so destructive
as to be irresistible. So awake.

NOTE.—In my next article, I shall
speak of the effects of alcohol on the
mind, from a physiological, not a moral,
standpoint.

Eczema is one of the ugliest and
most troublesome of all blood diseases.
It proceeds from humors in the blood
which are sometimes very difficult to
eradicate. For five weary years Mr.
J. D. Roder, of Greendale, Va., suf-
fered terribly from this disease. He
writes: "Finding no relief in the many
medicines I used, Brown's Iron Bitters,
I purchased three bottles; from the
use of which I have obtained al-
most entire relief. I recommend it to
every one in my neighborhood for all
disorders of the blood and as a general
tonic."

What Young Men Have Done.
As a stimulus to young men we
call out the following: Alexander the
great died at 33. Napoleon had
achieved all his victories at 37. Wash-
ington was 27 when he followed the
retreat of the British army under Brad-
dock, and not 40 in 1776. At 23 Jef-
ferson wrote the Declaration of Inde-
pendence. At 30 Hamilton helped to
frame the Constitution of the United
States. At 23 Melancthon wrote the
Local Communes, which passed through
fifty editions in his lifetime. At 33 he
wrote the Augsburg Confession. At 25
Orinus wrote the Heidelberg Catech-
ism. Zwingle wrote his chief works
before 40 and died at 49. At the Dis-
putation of Leipzig, Luther was 32;
at the Diet of Worms, 37. At 27 Col-
vin wrote the Institutes. Moses sent
young men to spy out the land of Can-
aan, and Joshua sent out young men
as spies to Jericho. Saul, David and
Solomon achieved their greatest works
before they had reached middle life.
John the Baptist and the Apostles did

their life work as young men, and Je-
sus Christ finished his labors and en-
dured his sufferings as a young man.
Not a deservit, worn out life, but the
warm blood of manhood's morning,
did he shed upon the cross for the
world's redemption. Reader, are you
waiting till you grow older? May
these examples incite you now to put
your hand to the plow, and let the
Lord work mightily through you. "I
have written unto you, because you
are strong, and the Word of God abid-
eth in you."

Varieties of Food for Fowls.
[Racine Agriculturist.]

Many writers favor the practice of
feeding the chicks the eggs that have
been subjected to the heat of incubation
for a week or ten days and thrown out
as unfertile. We, however, do not
think well of this practice. Very few
if any such eggs are really fit to be
eaten by very young chicks; when
boiled there is a sliminess about them
which is not found in a fresh egg, and
it is my opinion that they will produce
disease.

Lean meat boiled, chopped very fine
and mixed with scalded dough, made
of oat or wheat and cornmeal, equal
parts, is a fine food, much relished
when seemingly without appetite
"dumpy" both young and old chicks
will fight for meat.

It is their natural food as much as or
more so than grain, and they are very
fond of it; while too much should not
be given clear, it should form part of
the dough, at least one meal each day.

For a variety of food as essential to
the proper and rapid development of
the chicks as it is essential to the health
and productiveness of old fowls.

One kind of food alone, no matter
how good in itself, will not answer; a
change is necessary, or perhaps better
still, a mixture of the best foods in the
right proportion would be the right
thing. I have usually given this to
the several fowls and mixed in the
quantities best suited to the health of
the tender little chicks. Of course
everything is to be ground first, then
when they are larger, cracked fine and
lastly fed cracked corn or whole;
everything is boiled or scalded and fed
warm or cold according to the time of
the year or weather. It is no special
benefit in my opinion to feed warm
food at noon and evening during warm
weather.

A Queer Race of Hebrews.
Between Damascus and Jerusalem is
a tribe of about 3,000 Hebrews which
has been there probably since the be-
ginning of the Christian era. They
have neither city nor town; they live
in camps. The temple is represented
by a more spacious tent. They have
never admitted among them a person
of different race or religion. Their or-
dinary language is Hebrew. In their
relations with others they speak Arabic.
These relations, however, are very few,
for they have remained tiller of their
primitive races, exclusively tillers of
the soil and warriors. They cultivate
the ground armed from head to foot,
always ready to defend their portion of
earth, from which, with great difficulty,
they derive a meagre sustenance.
They live on little, and are content to
thus live in their native country,
which they have occupied for centuries.

Keep Ahead of the Work.
Keep ahead of your work during the
whole season. Work is much more
pleasant in this way than to have it
dragging two or three weeks behind.
In order to accomplish this, make plans
in advance for the season's work, and,
so far as possible, work according to
these plans. Then, during leisure time,
see that all farm and garden tools are
ready for use when the busy time ar-
rives. Keep all farm tools and im-
plements under shelter when not in ac-
tual use. So far as possible keep all no-
xious weeds from ripening seeds. Re-
member that one hour's work in a gar-
den or field when weeds first start, is
worth one-half day's work later.

The years glide forever away as silently
as the glow of the Alps leaves the
snows pale as it found them. If mourn-
ful music or tolling bell marked their
going, the world would wear weeds;
it would seem like a great dying, and
the smile of the new-born year would
be blended with the sigh of the shroud-
ed one.

Let's out sorts' with headache, stomach
disorder, torpid liver, pain in back or side, con-
stipation, etc., neglect may be fatal. One dose
of Brown's Sensitive Pills will give relief.
A few doses restore to new health and vigor.

AN ACCUSER REPUED.

In an Elaborate Statement of Facts by the
Police Judge of Louisville.

PELLVILLE, KY., March 13, '86.
In answer to an article found in the
HERALD of March 10th, I have the fol-
lowing statement of facts to narrate as
they actually occurred: W. R. Johnson,
the Hartford-Pellville mail carrier, re-
turned to the post-office at Pellville
about 10 o'clock on the morning of the
4th of March, and several asked him
why he had returned? In answer he
said some one had stolen a \$20 bill from
him that morning at his boarding
house. I at once took Johnson and in-
vited D. C. Miller and H. D. Brown to
accompany us out of the office, and I
told Johnson that if he had had a \$20
bill stolen from him, it was not the
proper way to find it by giving public-
ity to it. He answered that it was hard
on him to lose the money, and said he
wanted some one to assist him in his
distress. Mr. H. D. Brown and D. C.
Miller recommended me as a suitable
person. I then asked him what he
would give me for my trouble. He pro-
posed to pay me reasonable. I then
asked him several questions pertaining
to the matter, and advised him to go
on his trip to Hartford and I would
look after his money, and report to him
on his return. He did not see proper to
take my advice, and remained in Pel-
lville until toward evening, and said
that a young man, Gibbs, who was
boarding at Miller's also, had stolen his
money and wanted a writ of arrest
for him. I told him I thought it un-
wise and asked him not to insist upon
having the writ issued for Gibbs, and
again insisted on his going back to
Hartford and I would continue search
for his money. He then reassured that
he wanted Gibbs arrested. About that
time Gibbs came from school and while
at the dinner-table one of Mr. Miller's
family asked why Mr. Johnson
was here at that time of day. In reply
Mr. Miller said Johnson had returned
in search of a \$20 bill, which he said
had been stolen from him this morning.
Mr. Miller said he thought Johnson
had misplaced the money or had lost it
out of his pocket. Then his daughter
went to Johnson's bed-room in anxious
search for the money, and found in-
stead a "face smiler" of a \$20 bill ad-
vertising "Dr. Moore's Indian Root Pills,"
folded as Johnson had said his was.
The advertisement was brought to
me and I have it now. Up to this
time Gibbs had not learned that John-
son accused him of stealing his money.
Johnson then insisted upon making
affidavit that Gibbs had stolen his mon-
ey. Being well acquainted with Gibbs
I told him (Gibbs) of what Johnson
had accused him and was contemplating
his arrest. While we were talking
Johnson came up and told Gibbs he
had stole his money. Gibbs being in-
nocent derided the accusation, and said
if he had him arrested that he would
have an innocent man arraigned.
I then persuaded Gibbs to return
to his studies, and after he had gone
Johnson then told me if Gibbs would
show his pocket-book, and it did not
contain the money, he would post-
pone having him arrested until he
returned. Gibbs showed a willingness
to comply with his demands, and it was
proven that Gibbs had not even a pocket-
book nor a cent of money, about his
person. At this time Mrs. Miller, who
had been searching in Johnson's bed-
room found the money on the floor at
the foot of the bed and brought it to
me. I then went to Johnson and asked
him what he would think a just com-
pensation for my services, in keep-
ing him from pursuing his own hasty
and unjust course of having Gibbs ar-
rested, as well as assisting him in pro-
curing his money. In answer he
asked me what I charged. I then re-
ferred him to H. D. Brown to say what
my services were worth. Brown an-
swered that he would not do what I
had done for Johnson for \$25. I then
told him that I thought \$5 would be
reasonable for what I had done. He
said he would not pay it. After some
parleying I agreed to take \$2.50, as a
compromise. I then had the bill changed
and tendered him \$17.50, which he
refused to accept, stating the charges
were too much. Mr. Miller then "pro-
ffered" to pay me for Johnson, not be-
cause the money had been stolen in his
house, as stated in the article referred
to, but simply to get the matter settled.
I then told Mr. Miller he, Miller, did
not owe me anything, as what I had
done was at the special instance and re-
quest of Johnson, for which Johnson
himself had agreed to pay me. I then
handed Johnson \$20, which had been
in my possession not exceeding fifteen
minutes.

Of Mr. Gibbs, I desire to say that I
have known him all his life, and believe
him to be strictly honest, as he has ex-
emplified integrity with all with whom
he has been associated, notwithstanding
what the pitiable Johnson may say
to the contrary.

J. H. ORINCHAIN.

We, the undersigned, do hereby cer-
tify that the foregoing is a correct state-
ment of the facts as they have occurred.

H. D. BROWN,
D. C. MILLER.

Liver Pills.
Use Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills, for Sal-
low Complexion, Pimples on the Face,
and Biliousness. Never sicken or
gripes. Only one for a dose. Samples
free at Z. Wayne Griffin & Co. 12-21

Itch and Scratches of every kind
Cured in 30 Minutes by Woolfords San-
itary Lotion. Use no other. This never
falsely. Sold by Z. Wayne Griffin &
Bro. 10-52 lyr.

MELANGE.
One hand cannot expiate the wrong
of the other.
Fortune gives too much to many, but
to none enough.
He that swears tells us that his bar-
row is not to be credited.
The heaviest smash on record was
when truth was crushed to earth.
It seems a little strange that when we
are tired we can best rest easy by re-
tiring.
A compliment is usually accompa-
nied with a bow, as if to beg pardon for
saying it.
That virtue that needs anchoring,
makes its possessor like a ship moored
among breakers.
A man who puts his life in peril in a
cause which is esteemed becomes the
darling of all men.
There is no folly equal to that of
throwing away friendship in a world
where friendship is so rare.
"All men are born free and equal,"
but the difficulty is that some are born
equal to half a dozen others.
The "fresh" young man finds consid-
erable difficulty in earning his salt be-
cause he needs so much of it.
It is hard to satirize well a man of
distinguished vices as to praise well a
man of distinguished virtues.
If you are in a passion, shut your
mouth, for words increase it. Many a
person has dropped dead in a rage.
The experiences of each year of our
lives ought to enable us to spend every
succeeding one better than the last.
What blockheads are those wise per-
sons who think it necessary that a child
should comprehend everything it reads.
The most divine light only shineth
on those minds which are purged from
all worldly dross and human unclean-
nesses.
It is absurd to indulge all kinds of ex-
cesses and vice, and imagine yourself
cunning enough to conceal it from the
world.
In sad truth, half of our forebodings
about our neighbors are but our own
wishes we are ashamed to utter in any
other form.
"Red stockings are poisonous," says
an exchange. But that statement has
no terrors for our imp. He never eats
red stockings.
Covetous ambition, thinking all too
little of which it presently hath, sup-
pose itself to stand in need of all
which it hath not.
The perfection of conversation is not
to play a regular sonata, but, like the
Æolian harp, to await the aspiration of
the passing breeze.
The beauty of the face is a frail pos-
session, a short lived flower, only at-
tached to the mere epidermis; but that
of the mind is innate and unchangeable
and abides.
Gentleness is a sort of mild atmos-
phere, and it enters into a child's soul
like the sunbeam into the rosebud, slowly
but surely expanding it into beauty
and vigor.
The thought of being nothing after
death is a burden insupportable to a vir-
tuous man; we naturally aim at happi-
ness, and cannot bear to have it confined
to our present being.
Does that man take a rational course
to preserve himself who refuses the en-
durance of those lesser troubles to se-
cure himself from a condition incon-
ceivably more miserable?
The best dowry to advance the mar-
riage of a young lady is when she has
in her countenance mildness, in her
speech wisdom, in her behavior mod-
esty, and in her life virtue.
Habit, though in their commencement
like the filmy line of a spider,
trembling at every breeze, may in the
end prove as links of tempered steel,
binding a deathless being to unknown
felicity or woe.
Caution in crediting, reserve in speak-
ing, and in revealing one's self to a
few, are the best securities both of
peace and a good understanding with
the world, and to the inward peace of
our own minds.
Every really able man, if you talk
sincerely with him, considers his work,
however much admired, as far short of
what it should be. What is this better,
this flying ideal, but the perpetual
promise of the Creator?
No one is good for anything who does
not know how to drudge as well as to
be expeditious; and that education is a
poor and abortive one that does not
strengthen the weak parts of the mind
as well as develop the strong.
Length of life is to be estimated not
by numbers of years so much as by good
work done—not by endeavors solely to
advance our own fortune and reputa-
tion or comfort, but by persevering ef-
forts to promote the welfare of our fel-
low-men.
Precepts are useful, but practice and
imitation go far beyond them; hence
the importance of watching early hab-
its, that they may be free from what is
objectionable, and of keeping before our
mind as much as possible the necessity
of imitating the good and the wise.
Books are the levers, giving to all
who will faithfully use them the society
and spiritual presence of the best and
greatest of our race; so that an indi-
vidual may be excluded from what is
called good society, and yet not pine
for want of intellectual companionship.
Beauty is far more than mere orna-
ment or embellishment; it belongs, first
of all, to the intrinsic fitness of things,
and to their real value. No one, there-
fore, who does thoroughly good, honest
work of any kind, need feel that he can

contribute nothing to the beauty of the
world, for he is doing it